

out a better figure at the municipal elections than the Liberal opposition. The Madrid Press point out among the striking features of this election the return of many Carlist candidates, even in towns which have hitherto been Liberal strongholds, like Bilbao, Vittoria, Burgos, Toledo, and Cordova, and in the rural municipalities.

Berlin, 11th May.—In the debate on the Sanitary Budget in the Prussian House of Deputies, the eminent pathologist, Professor Virchow, said it was premature to discuss Dr. Hirsch's remedy as nothing more than a dangerous poison. He continued:—

"It would also be going too far to say at this stage that all the hopes built upon it have been annihilated. Still, to speak of it as a remedy, has not been a very proved of tuberculosis have been aided by the remedy. All statements to the contrary are ill founded. Moreover, the application of the remedy is attended by the most serious and dangerous results. It is wrong to require my physician who wishes to use it as administering poison or as a murderer. My statements written at the beginning of January, however, still hold good. Dr. Hirsch has no tool so efficacious as this. He does not feel that he is obliged to predict to-day what the remedy may become in the future. Experience will show. The matter has been managed with very great overcautious but I will not inquire whether Dr. Hirsch's Government was to be blamed. So long as Dr. Koch is regarded as Omnipotent, the 'Elof' in the superiority of the Institute to be built for the purposes of the Chauri's was, perhaps

Dr Virohow then proceeded to criticize unfavourably several things about the New Institute, but he concluded by expressing his great satisfaction at the fact that the Government had had the courage to ask for such large sums for such purposes. He also expressed the hope that the Institute would bear the desired fruits, and that the matter might henceforth be judged more calmly, soberly, and justly.

Dr Knoh's New Institute and Barna Hospital is to be finished by the end of

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.
Vienna, 11th May.—The wholesale expulsion of the Jews from Moscow is beginning to be regarded in Austria and Hungary from the same point of view, that expressed at the recent meeting in London. Prominent Jews and friends of newspapers are protesting against the influx of tens of thousands of destitute people driven by Russian cruelty into this country, and they can only add to the hardship already borne by the native Jews. The Jewish-Hungarian poet Kis, who is highly respected throughout Russia, writes that for every one of these wretched, ignorant, uneducated, but oppressed and persecuted Jews, there are ten Christians.

who lands in London and Liverpool, they are marching over the Orpingtons in Upper Hungary, where they soon descend upon the cities and fall victims to the sweaters. The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* says that a similar state of things prevails in the Austrian Provinces of Galicia and Bukovina, and calls upon the Government to take measures to prevent such a state of things.

Kalnoky to arrange with the other Power for an International protest against the brutality of Russia.

On the other hand, I am told that the Russian Government objects to the Jews' coming to the country and that the Government has used in order to prevent them coming to the frontier. Accordingly, the scheme attributed to Baron Hirsch will meet with opposition from the Russian Government, which is anxious to retain these live millions in the country, and to prevent them from going out, however, in places where they can prosper.

Reports have reached the leading Jewish circles in Vienna accusing the Russian Government of causing the anti-Jewish persecutions in the Czar's empire for political reasons or out of pure wantonness. It is known. The sufferings of Jews at Moscow are described as far worse than at Moscow and since the Orthodox clergy side with the mob, they are of a sorry description. The Government, on the other hand, has the authority in putting a stop to this state of things is considered incomprehensible.

St. Petersburg, May 11 — In an article day on the action of Messrs Rothschild connected with the Russian Government, the *London Leader* the *Venezia* recommends the adoption of various administrative measures against the Jews, with a view to preventing them from prebating any

and excluding them from the domain of commerce," in order, concludes the journal, "that they may no longer continue enriching themselves, & acquire influence hurtful to the Russian nation."

MAKE but few explanations; the charges that cannot defend itself is not worth debating. — *F. W. Robertson.*

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 12, 1891.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$22 1/2
" Old " cash, " "
" New Benares, cash, 490
" Old " cash, " "
" New Malwa, cash, 490
Allowance, Teels, " 53 64
Old Hing, cash, " 590/550
Allowance, Teels, " 540
Persian, Old, cash, 490/480

"	Allowance, Tache	43/80
"	Perman, Paper tied	240/415
"	Allowance, Tache	19/64
Exchange.		
HONGKONG, June 12.		
On London—		
Bank, Wire	...	3/14
"	On demand	3/14
"	30 days' sight	3/14
"	1 month's sight	3/24
Credits	...	3/24
Documentary	4 months' sight	3/24
On Paris—		
"	On demand	3.86
"	Credits, 6 months' sight	4.05
On Berlin—		
"	On demand	3.21
"	On New York	...
"	On demand	76 1/2
"	Credits, 60 days' sight	78

On Bombay—	222 1/2
Wire,	222 1/2
On demand,	222 1/2
On Calcutta—	222 1/2
Wire,	222 1/2
On demand,	222 1/2
On Shanghai—	71 1/2
On demand,	71 1/2
30 days sight, private paper, 72 1/2	
Gold Leaf, 100 Bps.,	\$34.10
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	8 1/2

Temperature.	
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s)	
Premises, Queen's Road.	
BAROMETER—	9 A.M.,
	29.68
	4 P.M.,
	29.66
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.,
	78
	1 P.M.,
	81
	4 P.M.,
	83
	(Wet bulb) 81
	76
	Do. Do. 1 P.M.,
	82
	Do. Do. 4 P.M.,
	81
	Do. Maximum,
	86
	Do. Minimum over night
	71

